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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1916.

## A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

Does life seem good to you?  
Or is it made to you?

If good sound high your glad Hosannas.  
If rude—well, teach it better manners.

By showing it such gracious affability  
That it will learn a lesson in civility.

And in sheer gratitude  
Reform its attitude.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Have a dinner time for that Mexican peace  
commission to start on a vacation?

We live with the Lord," says the Kaiser.  
Our sympathy is all with the party of the first

Cycling is being revived in Michigan.—Ex-  
change. Strange, with Henry Ford right on the

ground, too.

The price of fresh meat rises steadily.—Ex-  
change. Hard on those blood-pressure special-

ists and arterio-sclerosis experts, isn't it?

The dentists have found there is something  
the matter with Johnny Every's jaw. The un-

gives have held that opinion for a long time.

Moving-picture acting in front of the Capitol  
will not be quite as prominent as moving-picture

legislation inside the Capitol if the industry con-

tinues to progress.

It is a bad time to tell the public to be  
damned.—New York Herald. Just as good as

any other old time if you are determined to  
smash the Decalogue anyhow.

The Paris modistes who decree that women  
should wear less dress and concentrate on com-

fort have never visited Atlantic City or seen  
the modern classic dancers. Police, take notice.

Skirts are to be still shorter this season.—  
Fashion article. Perhaps they will disappear

altogether should Mr. Hughes be elected, and  
that isn't intended as a campaign argument,

either.

Two militia captains are charged with losing  
fifty-four army mules. It's a good thing we did

not provide our border guardians with such  
easily misplaced, trifles as Skoda guns or Zepp-

elins.

"Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt isn't talking  
through her hat" may be all right so far as

poetic form and scansion are concerned, but we  
don't see how the editorial writer in the New

York Herald has the nerve to build that sort  
of verse when Mr. James Gordon Bennett is in

this country.

"And now the man who thinks he was largely  
instrumental in getting Mr. Charles W. Morse

out of the Federal prison at Atlanta is suing  
for the compensation which he says was promis-

ed, but never paid. The only return for all  
his successful effort, he maintains, was a "nice

hunch of American Beauty roses." It is very  
plain that there isn't a merest suspicion of

sentiment in this claimant's lordly bosom.

It is related of the late Lady Eglington that  
she always bore her honors with inostentatious

dignity and never attempted to crow over her  
less famous rivals in the egg-laying game. Even

when her product reached the high level of \$10  
apiece and she was lodged by her appreciative

owner in the bridal suite of a New York hostelry  
she did not depart from her modest habit of

laying one per day. Would that the whole  
chicken tribe were similarly inclined!

The report of the Mexican commissioners  
now in this country of the prosperous times

which are under full headway in that republic  
will be a surprise, as well as an eye-opener, to

those of us who have been habitually pessimistic  
over Mexican affairs. It actually begins to look

as if Carranza were doing things. After all  
the adverse criticism which has been heaped

upon the de facto President, wouldn't it be  
interesting if the old gentleman should make

good? Wonder what the Colonel would say in  
such an event?

The inauguration of the annual athletic con-

tests at the American League Baseball Park for members  
of the police department yesterday marked a

notable step in the progress of that branch of  
the District's government. These games prob-

ably will be remembered as the crowning achieve-  
ment of the administration of Maj. Pullman.

In years to come the number of those who will  
remember the efficiency of the police under

Pullman will be few compared to those who  
will remember that "Pullman was the man who

started the police games." Judging by com-  
ments of those who saw the games yesterday

gives rise to the belief that no act by a chief  
of police in this city in a score of years has

gained such sincere and widespread approval as  
the inauguration of the annual athletic con-

tests. Maj. Pullman, the citizens who aided him  
and the policemen who revealed their prowess as

athletes deserve the commendation of the people  
of the District.

## The Armor Plate Plant Site.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels faces the task of selecting a site for the proposed \$11,000,000 armor plate plant. He was given this task by Congress and may perform it without the curb of restrictions. He has sites in practically every section of the United States to choose from and his only problem is to select that site which possesses most advantages. It is to be presumed that the site will be chosen in the same way that a business corporation would select a site for a factory.

About ten years ago, a large business corporation, the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, faced the same task that today confronts Secretary Daniels—the selection of a site for a plant. This company was engaged in the manufacture of projectiles and had a plant in Pittsburgh. The company handled the selection of a site in the same way that it handled all business problems. An investigation of all available sites was made, the advantages of the various sites were carefully examined and a site was chosen for the sole reason that it was the best site that could be found.

This site is on that tract of land known as Giesboro Manor on the Potomac, within the District of Columbia and just across the river from Washington proper. The plant has been located on this site for about ten years and it is no secret that the operation of the plant has been very successful. There was no sentiment attached to the selection of the site. It is probable that the sentiment attached to the name of the National Capital did not occur to the men who selected the site.

The site was chosen for scientific, economic and business reasons. The same reasons that brought the ordnance plant to Washington should bring the big armor plate plant to Washington. The strongest argument, perhaps, in favor of Washington as a site, is that there is no strong argument against it. It is stated by navy officials that the plant must be built where it will be safe from attack. Washington today is regarded as reasonably safe against any enemy and it is to be supposed that the city's defenses will be greatly strengthened after all of the lessons of the European war. Such a nation as the United States is not likely to leave its capital in danger and every dollar that will be spent to safeguard Washington will serve the double purpose of protecting the armor plate plant.

Next to the question of safety, perhaps the most important factor is that of the cost of operating the plant. The economical operation of a steel making plant under all kinds of conditions has been found possible by the plant on Giesboro Manor and at the navy yard gun factory. The residential advantages of the National Capital will attract the best workmen in the country to Washington if positions are offered and the chances of not being able to procure labor are practically nil.

If navy officials seek an advantage that Washington alone can offer they will find it in the fact that the armor plate plant should be located where it can be under the close supervision of all government experts interested in the work. In this fact, Washington has an argument that is unanswerable, an argument that may be relied upon to bring the plant here unless there is some reason, not yet known, which alone is sufficient to eliminate this city as a site.

If there is such a reason Alexandria probably will be selected for the site. Practically all of the arguments favoring Washington apply with equal force to Alexandria and supporters of Alexandria's case assert that in some respects the Virginia city has advantages over Washington. If Alexandria has advantages over Washington these advantages may be offset; in the minds of navy officials, by the fact that the plant, if located within the District of Columbia, would be in territory governed by Congress instead of under the Virginia legislature.

A study of all the facts thus far presented at the Navy Department seems to indicate that if Washington should not be selected as a site Alexandria has a better chance than any other of the more than 100 cities in the field.

## A New Order by the Excise Board.

The Excise Board has issued an order that no saloon proprietor of employes may enter his saloon on Sunday. The excuse offered for the issuance of this order is that it will tend to prevent the illegal Sunday sale of intoxicants. Apparently this is the only excuse that the board has to offer.

The order is unfair, and wholly unnecessary. It is unfair because no business man should be barred from his place of business at any time, and it is unnecessary because the saloon proprietors of the District have strictly obeyed the law forbidding the sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath.

The order has a significance that will be greeted with misgivings by the men engaged in the liquor business in this city, because it seems to indicate the beginning of another regime under which justice cannot be expected. Further, the order seems to indicate that the Excise Board regards the saloon proprietors of Washington as men who will break the law if given an opportunity.

Public sentiment will not countenance such an attitude by the excisemen. The people of Washington have no vote, but they are Americans and they demand the same fair play that all Americans demand. The order will fail to receive approval from a big majority of residents and even those who favor prohibition probably will view it as grossly unfair.

Some of the saloon proprietors are considering the feasibility of petitioning the board for a reconsideration of the order, hoping it may be revoked. The petition for a rehearing should be filed without delay so that the excisemen may have an opportunity to correct the error they have made.

The returns indicate that the Republicans and former Progressives of Maine came together in a wave that closed over the Democratic hopes of a "September victory." A Republican is elected governor by about 12,000 plurality; two Republicans are elected to the United States Senate; three, possibly four, Republicans go to the House of Representatives. It was an election in which local issues had little part and which was awaited eagerly by those who see in Maine a decision for or against the Democratic Senator who was candidate for re-election, and both are avowed and accepted disciples of Wilson. Both are beaten.—New York Sun.

## How Much Do You Save?

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

"The element of thrift," said the late Marshall Field, "is sadly neglected by young men of the present day, and the tendency to live beyond their incomes brings disaster to thousands. A young man should cultivate the habit of always saving something, however small his income."

It was by living up to this belief that Mr. Field himself became the richest and most successful merchant in the world. When asked by an interviewer, whom I sent to him on one occasion, what he considered the turning point in his career, he answered: "Savings the first \$5,000 I ever had when I might just as well have spent the modest salary I made. Possession of that sum, once I had it, gave me the ability to meet opportunities. That I consider the turning point."

Young John Wanamaker, by hard work and severe economy, saved \$100 while he was employed in a clothing store where he had worked for years for \$1.50 a week. By a wise real estate investment his \$100 became \$2,000, and with this sum he started in the clothing business for himself.

"Save something out of your earnings at whatever sacrifice. If young Wanamaker could do this out of a meager \$1.50 a week, any young man can live on, say, nine-tenths of what he earns and can save the other tenth."

"If you know how to spend less than you get," said Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone." The great trouble with many young people is that they do not acquire the saving habit at the start, and never find this "philosopher's stone." They do not learn to spend less than they get. If they learned this lesson in time, they would have little difficulty in making themselves independent. It is the first saving that counts.

Many rich men tell us that it was much harder to get their first \$1,000 than it was to get hundreds of thousands later. John Jacob Astor said that if it had not been for the saving of his first \$1,000 he might have died in the almshouse.

A blank from which I received recently calling for information regarding applicants for high-class positions contained these questions: "Does he have a bank account?" "How did he earn his money?" This is a further proof of the fact that business men attach great importance to an employee's capacity to save as well as to earn money. A habit of thrift establishes confidence in a man's character. Employers know that a young man who saves his money will naturally have many other good traits.

Every dollar an employee saves places him in just so much better position relatively to his employer. It cuts the distance between them by so much. It adds so much to the employee's independence; makes him so much less a slave to conditions, so much more independent and self-reliant.

Many employees never think of trying to lay by anything, at all because their salaries are small. They reason that since they could save but a mere trifle each week or month it would not be worth while to make any sacrifice to do it. So they get into the dangerous habit of spending everything as they go along.

Now, thrift is not so much a question of saving a large amount, as it is the principle of saving. This is what counts most. Employees who spend everything as they go little realize the tremendous power in a growing savings account. Even a little saving is not only a wonderful help toward independence, but it means so much added power of self-restraint, the curbing of self-indulgence. It means so much gain in self-mastery, in will power, in self-respect.

The habit of saving is one of the first essentials of success. It shows a desire to lift one's head out of the crowd, a desire to stand for something in the world, to be independent, self-reliant, one's own man. In other words, the habit of thrift means character; it means stability; it means self-control. It is a proof that a man is not a hopeless victim of his appetites, his weaknesses.

The moment a young man begins to save systematically and appreciates the true value of money he necessarily becomes a larger man. He takes broader views of life. He begins to have a better opinion of himself. Trust takes the place of doubt. His savings are the actual demonstration that he has not only the ability to earn, but also to keep his money, and it takes greater wisdom to hold on to money than to make it.

There is no one thing, aside from honesty, which will cut such a great figure in one's life as the ability to finance himself on a sound, scientific basis of thrift. Every youth should have a thorough training in the value and wise use of money.

A multimillionaire who is a self-made man tells me that not five men out of 100 who have made money manage to hold on to it. They lose most, or all of it sooner or later.

The failure army today is largely recruited by people who are there because they never learned the value of money or how to handle it.

Comparing the programs of both the Chicago and the St. Louis conventions, the European observer is startled by two articles of each program, that of the Republicans and that of the Democratic parties, which are clear, definite and new to us. The United States today have become thoroughly convinced of two things; that is, they cannot any longer do without an army and a navy proportioned to the area of American territory and the significant importance of their population. England's example recently and that of China have been an object lesson to the world by which America intends to benefit.

Modern America, perhaps also from England's precedent, equally admits that they cannot any longer go on pursuing a policy of isolation apart from the foreign world. On these two vital questions the programs of either one of the parties differ more in the choice of the words than in the ideas contained in each program. About questions of interior quality, on labor, woman suffrage and the Monroe doctrine, we find in both programs slightly differing declarations. In a word, save on the tariff question, which is broader and more favorable to foreign trade in the Democratic program, there is but little difference.—Le Journal des Debats, Paris.

The vote in Maine showed that both parties have regained their old ground, and there is a striking similarity between the Republican vote today and that of 1884 and 1888. If the returns mean anything to us on the outside, their clearest meaning is that the two parties are back to the days when it was a neck and neck race for the wire and when there was no third horse up with the leaders.—Boston Globe.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Recruiting stations in forty small cities scattered throughout the country from coast to coast have been opened by the United States Marine Corps. The action was taken to meet the demands of the necessary of the recruiting of 10,000 additional enlisted marines just authorized.

Heretofore recruiting activities of this branch of the service have been confined exclusively to the large cities. This organization has always been restricted to full authorized strength, and Marine Corps officials are confident that the increased ranks will be filled within a year.

The total authorized strength is 15,000. The following additional classes have been authorized by Congress: Twenty-eight sergeants major, 111 quartermasters, 107 first sergeants, 107 gunnery sergeants, 500 sergeants, 835 corporals, 50 drummers, 50 trumpeters and 5,235 privates.

Reorganization of the Marine Corps as provided for in the new appropriation act has been the subject of a number of conferences between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Maj. Gen. Barnett, commander of the Marine Corps.

The act authorizes seven brigadier generals of marines. Three of these, the heads of staff departments, have already been appointed. They are Col. Lauchlin Currier, Maj. Gen. Richard L. Taylor, and Col. Lauchlin Currier.

The other four brigadier generals will be appointed from the line, and there is considerable competition. Among some of the officers regarded as having good chances are Col. L. W. T. Walker, who commands the expeditionary force in Haiti; John Lejeune, attached to the marine headquarters here; Eli K. Cole, who commanded the First Brigade in Haiti, and Charles A. Doyan, commanding the Marine Barracks here.

The super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania, now at the New York Navy Yard, is believed by ordnance experts to have established a world's record for gunnery in her recent target practice in Tangier Sound.

Out of a possible twelve, the Pennsylvania scored five hits on a small target at a distance of 20,000 yards approximately eleven miles. In this feat she used her 14-inch guns.

The Navy Department, in announcing the result of the Pennsylvania's target practice, did not reveal the size of the target. The five hits, it was asserted, were actual hits and not "plotted."

It has been the custom to credit a battleship with a hit when the shot hit near enough to the target to indicate that a hit would have been scored if she had fired upon a war ship instead of a small target.

A new battleship is required to test all her guns to determine if the mechanisms are in proper working order. Formerly the shots in these tests were wasted, but under a new arrangement they are fired at targets.

The Pennsylvania, after completing a series of experimental tests, was ordered to the New York Navy Yard for minor alterations. The tests revealed certain faults in the construction of the elevating gear of the main turrets.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Hanson B. Black will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Owen S. Albright is detailed to the Signal Corps.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

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